

ROZENTRETERI, R.G.; BERSENEVA, N.S.; GORYUNOVA, A.A.

Preparing alumina by the method of sintering aluminum silicates
with limestone, soda and a reducing agent. TSvet. met. 36 no.7:
42-47 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Aluminum—Metallurgy)

BERSENEVA, N.S.; ROZENTRETER, R.G.

Possibility of reducing the amount of limestone in sintering
alumina charges with reducing agents. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.7
Ser. khim. nauk no.2:119-125 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut fiziko-khimiicheskikh osnov pererabotki mineral'nogo
syr'ya Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk. Submitted
May 22, 1964.

ROZENTSVAYG, A.

~~Guaranteed wages~~ on the collective farm. Nauka i pered. op. v
sel'khoz. 8 no. 7:10-12 Ji '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Komsomolets," Makarovskogo rayona,
Kiyevskoy oblasti.

(Collective farms)
(Wages)

S/193/60/000/011/008/022
A004/A001

AUTHOR: Rozentsvayg, A. B.

TITLE: The 3A151 and 3A161 Circular Grinding Machine _μ

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, 1960, No. 11, pp. 19
-21

TEXT: The 3A151 and 3A161 circular grinding machines are the basic models of a new range of this type of machine tools mastered by the Khar'kovskiy stankostroitel'nyy zavod (Khar'kov Machine Tool Plant) and developed for the external grinding of cylindrical and sloping conical components (with a conicity of up to 1 : 5) in large-scale and mass production. The machines are operated in a semi-automatic cycle or with manual control, carrying out infeed and longitudinal grinding. All units of the machines are driven hydraulically. Control of the machines is effected by one handle. The advance of the grinding stock towards the workpiece, the rotation of the workpiece, the supply of cutting fluid and the table travel can be switched off by the main handle. The periodical feed of the infeed mechanism makes it possible to carry out automatically rough and finish grinding. The design of the grinding machines provides for semi-automatic infeed

Card 1/3

S/193/60/000/011/008/022
A004/A001

The 3A151 and 3A161 Circular Grinding Machine

grinding up to the rigid stop with automatic retraction of the grinding stock or with retraction of the grinding stock by order of a measuring instrument which can be fitted on the machines. Setting of the infeed mechanism is effected by the workpiece with the maximum allowance. The machines are equipped with a spindle oscillation mechanism of the grinding stock which is used during infeed grinding. The machining of workpieces with an active checking device of the AK-2 type yields an accuracy of the first class. The bed of the grinding machines is of the solid type and increased in length. The diameter of the hydraulic cylinder has also been increased which makes it possible to obtain table travel rates in the range of 0.05 - 0.01 m/min without leaps. Multi-bush antifriction bearings are used for the grinding stock spindle, having self-adjusting bushes operating in an oil bath. Lubricant circulation is provided in the bearing chambers. The grinding stock is traveling on roller guides. The machines are fitted with grinding wheel balancing devices balancing the wheels in operation. Rotation of the workpiece is effected by a drive with magnetic amplifiers ensuring a stepless regulation of the workpiece number of revolutions. The machines are fitted with a magnetic separator, an indexing device for the accurate rating of the turning of the upper table during the grinding of cones and a hydraulic pedal-driven device for the retraction of the tail stock spindle. The following technical data are given:

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The 3A151 and 3A161 Circular Grinding Machine

S/193/60/000/011/008/022
A004/A001

(the first figure indicating the specifications of the model 3A151, the second figure in brackets that of the model 3A161): height of centers over table - 110 (150) mm; maximum dimensions of workpieces being machined: diameter - 200 (280) mm, length - 700 (1,000) mm; maximum grinding length - 630 (900) mm; speed of hydraulic table travel - 0.1-6 (0.1-6) m/min; rpm of workpiece (stepless regulation) - 63 - 400 (63 - 400); speed of grinding wheel - 35 (35) m/sec; periodic feed per one table travel - 0.0025 - 0.02 (0.0025 - 0.02) mm; magnitude of infeed feed relative to the diameter of workpiece - 1.6 (1.6) mm; speed of infeed feed - 0.1 - 3 (0.1 - 3) mm/min; dimensions of grinding wheel - 600 x 63 x 305 (600 x 63 x 305) mm; total power of electric drive - 11 (11) kw; overall dimensions (length x width x height) - 3.100 x 2.100 x 1.500 (4.000 x 2.100 x 1.560) mm; weight - 3.800 (4.500) kg. There is 1 figure.

Card 3/3

ZAKHAROV, A.G., kand. ekon. nauk (Sverdlovsk); PETRUKHNOVSKIY, I.V. (Sverdlovsk);
ROZENTSVAYG, A.I. (Kiyev)

Improvement of business accounting and distribution of profits
among railroads. Zhel. dor. transp. 41 no.4:40-44 Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Nachal'nik finansovoy sluzhby Sverdlovskoy dorogi (for Petrukhnov-
skiy). 2. Nachal'nik otdela dokhodov finansovoy sluzhby Yugo-Zapadnoy
dorogi (for Rozentsvayg).
(Railroads--Accounts, bookkeeping, etc.)

RUSAKOV, G.K., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; MILYAVSKIY, I.O., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; SHILKO, V.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; MARTINENAS, A.N.; BELINSKIY, A.I., agr.-ekonom.; KARPUSHENKO, A.I., agr.-ekon. [deceased]; POSHITNYI, V.M., ekonom.; PANCHENKO, Ya.I., agr.-ekonom.; KVACHEV, V.M., agr.-ekonom.; SOBOLENKO, V.S.; KRAVTSOV, D.S., agronom.; LYSOV, V.F., ekonom.; SHLYAKHTIN, V.I., kand. ekon. nauk; TSYBUL'KO, F.Ye.; ORIKHOVSKIY, I.G., agr.-ekonom.; TATUREVICH, N.M., agr.-ekonom.; GARMASH, I.I.; NOSACHENKO, V.F., inzh.-ekonom.; MUKHMISULLIN, Sh.M., agr.-ekonom.; ROZENTSVAYG, A.L., agr.-ekonom.; BERLIN, M.Z., dots.; IVANOV, K.I., agr.-ekonom.; SILIN, A.G., ekonom.; LIKHOT, I.K.; CHANOV, G.I., kand. ekon. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, M.V., kand. ekon. nauk; GORELIK, L.Ya., red.

[Planning and economical operation on collective farms]
Planirovanie i rezhim ekonomii v kolkhozakh. Moskva,
Ekonomika, 1965. 258 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom ekonomiki i organizatsii kol-
khoznoogo proizvodstva Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo insti-
tuta ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva Litovskoy SSR (for
Martinenas). 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom Stavropol'skogo
krayevogo komiteta KPSS (for Likhhot).

SOKOLYANSKIY, G.G., prof.; ROZENTSVAYG, A.M., dotsent; GOL'D, E.O., student
(Odessa)

Organizer of neurological service, O.O.Mochutkovskii. Vrach.delo
no.8:129-132 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(MOCHUTKOVSKII, OSIP OSIPOVICH, 1845-1903)

ROZENTSVAYG, A. M.

"The Role of the Deficiency of Vitamin C in the Genesis of Vascular Diseases of the Brain," by A. M. Rozentsvayg, Zhurnal Nevropatologii i Psikiyatrit, No 6, 1955, pp 442-443 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Khimiya, Biologicheskaya Khimiya, No 14, 25 Jul 56, p 89, Abstract No 13875)

"A study of vitamin C content (determination was made by histochemical method) of the various parts of the brain of seven patients who had died of circulatory disorders of the brain revealed a significant decrease of vitamin C content (down to its complete absence) in comparison with the content of this vitamin in healthy people."

Sum 1219

ROZENTSVAIG, A.M.

Role of vitamin C deficiency in the development of vascular diseases of the brain. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 55 no.6:442-443 (MIRA 8:8)
'55.

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav.-prof. B.I. Sharapov) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-prof. I.Ya.Deyneka)

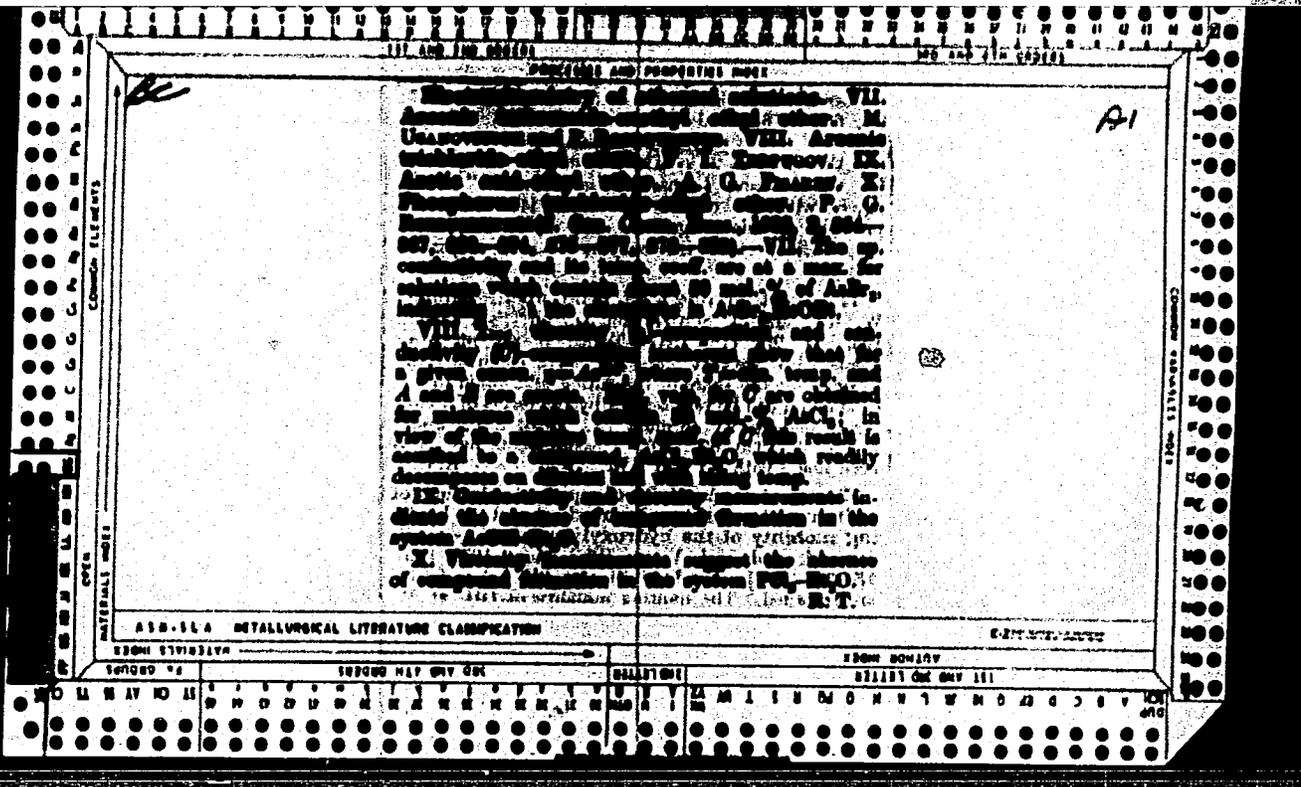
(BRAIN, blood supply,
vasc.dis. caused by scurvy)
(SCURVY, complications,
brain vasc.dis.)

ca

2

Electrochemistry of other solutions. VII. Electric conductivity of the system: $AsBr_3-CH_3OC_2H_5$. M. USANOVICH AND R. G. ROZENTRETER. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 2, 864-7(1932); cf. *C. A.* 27, 1250.—Sp. cond. of $AsBr_3$ in $CH_3OC_2H_5$ was detd. through the range of 22-92% concn. by wt. of $AsBr_3$ at 18° and 30°. The curves for both temps. pass through a max. at about 80% $AsBr_3$. There is indication of a compl. $AsBr_3 \cdot CH_3OC_2H_5$. VIII. Electric conductivity and viscosity of the system $AsCl_3-(C_2H_5)_2O$. F. I. TERPUGOV. *Ibid.* 838-74.—Viscosity, η , was measured through the whole range of concn. of $AsCl_3$ in $(C_2H_5)_2O$ at 0°, 10°, 18°, 30°, 40° and 50°. The relation between η and abs. temp. T is expressed by the formula $\eta = Ae^{B/T}$, where A and B are consts. Diagram of viscosities shows that this system belongs to the "irregular" type. Elec. cond. of this system was studied through the concn. interval 26.17-100% by wt. of $AsCl_3$ at the same temps. as η . The existence of $AlCl_3 \cdot (C_2H_5)_2O$ as an electrolyte was established. IX. Electric conductivity and viscosity of the system $AcOH-(C_2H_5)_2O$. A. G. PINAROV. *Ibid.* 875-7.—This system is nonconducting. Viscosity was measured through the whole range of concns. at 0°, 10°, 18°, 20°, 30°, 40° and 50°. The system belongs to the "ideal" type, showing no chem. reaction between the 2 components. X. Viscosity of the system $PCl_5-(C_2H_5)_2O$. R. G. ROZENTRETER. *Ibid.* 878-9.—This system is nonconducting. Viscosity was measured through the whole range of concns. at 0°, 10° and 18°. The system belongs to the "ideal" type. S. L. MADORSKY

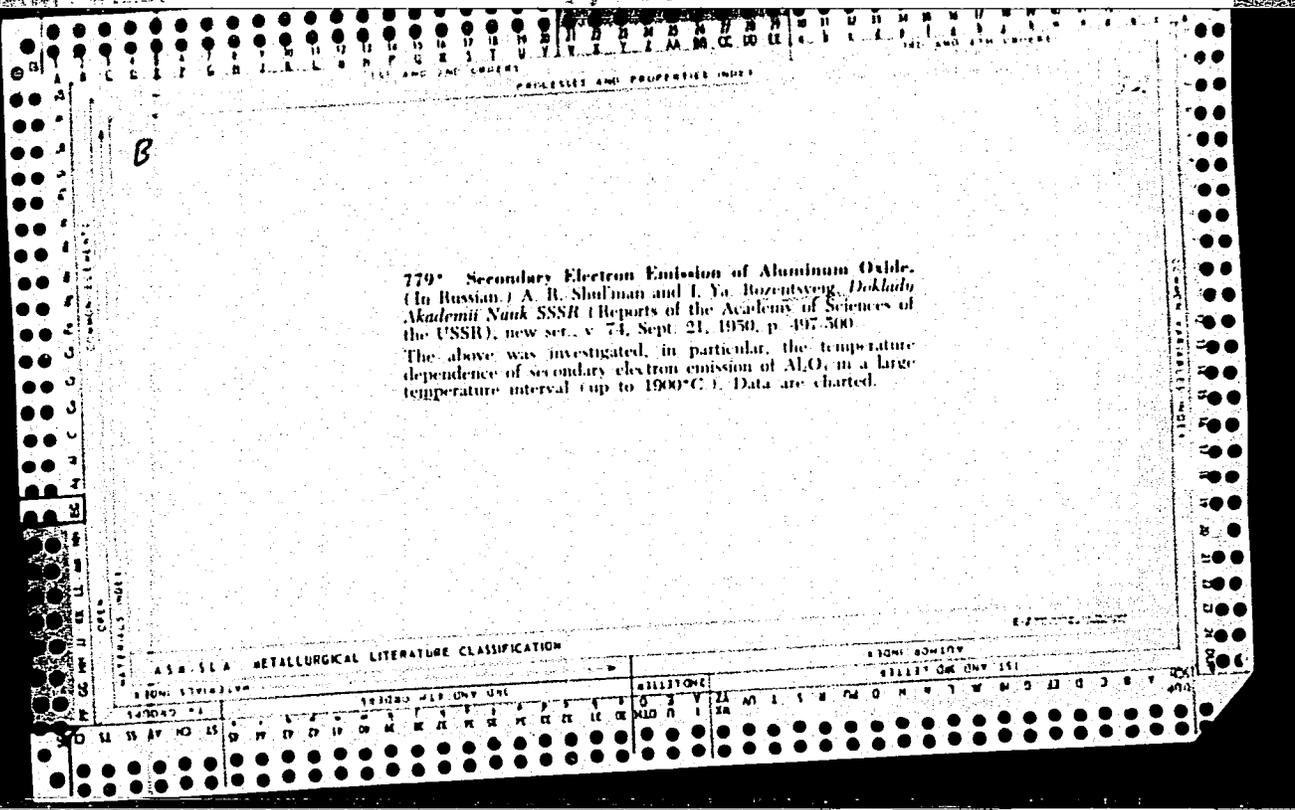
ASH-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



ROZENTSVAYG, I. YA.

Tablitsa dlia raschetov so sdatchikami produktsii /Computing tables for supplies/ Gosstatizdat.
Part 1. 1952. 448 p.
Part 2. 1952. 488 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 6 No 6 September 1953



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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Obtaining galeicals from *Polygala tenuifolia*. P. Roentavag and E. Lebedeva. *Farmatsiya* 6, No. 1, 23-8(1943).—The saponin content of ordinary *Polygala* infusion is low; the dose should be correspondingly increased. Root ext. (ratio 1:5) can be made by percolating with 65° EtOH. The preferred form of the drug is a dry ext. prepd. in the ratio 1:3 from the fullleaf. It is also useful for prepg. infusions. Julian P. Smith

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AQ AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ BA BB BC BD BE BF BG BH BI BJ BK BL BM BN BO BP BQ BR BS BT BU BV BW BX BY BZ CA CB CC CD CE CF CG CH CI CJ CK CL CM CN CO CP CQ CR CS CT CU CV CW CX CY CZ DA DB DC DD DE DF DG DH DI DJ DK DL DM DN DO DP DQ DR DS DT DU DV DW DX DY DZ EA EB EC ED EE EF EG EH EI EJ EK EL EM EN EO EP EQ ER ES ET EU EV EW EX EY EZ FA FB FC FD FE FF FG FH FI FJ FK FL FM FN FO FP FQ FR FS FT FU FV FW FX FY FZ GA GB GC GD GE GF GG GH GI GJ GK GL GM GN GO GP GQ GR GS GT GU GV GW GX GY GZ HA HB HC HD HE HF HG HH HI HJ HK HL HM HN HO HP HQ HR HS HT HU HV HW HX HY HZ IA IB IC ID IE IF IG IH II IJ IK IL IM IN IO IP IQ IR IS IT IU IV IW IX IY IZ JA JB JC JD JE JF JG JH JI JJ JK JL JM JN JO JP JQ JR JS JT JU JV JW JX JY JZ KA KB KC KD KE KF KG KH KI KJ KL KM KN KO KP KQ KR KS KT KU KV KW KX KY KZ LA LB LC LD LE LF LG LH LI LJ LK LL LM LN LO LP LQ LR LS LT LU LV LW LX LY LZ MA MB MC MD ME MF MG MH MI MJ MK ML MN MO MP MQ MR MS MT MU MV MW MX MY MZ NA NB NC ND NE NF NG NH NI NJ NK NL NM NO NP NQ NR NS NT NU NV NW NX NY NZ OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ OK OL OM ON OO OP OQ OR OS OT OU OV OW OX OY OZ PA PB PC PD PE PF PG PH PI PJ PK PL PM PN PO PP PQ PR PS PT PU PV PW PX PY PZ QA QB QC QD QE QF QG QH QI QJ QK QL QM QN QO QP QQ QR QS QT QU QV QW QX QY QZ RA RB RC RD RE RF RG RH RI RJ RK RL RM RN RO RP RQ RR RS RT RU RV RW RX RY RZ SA SB SC SD SE SF SG SH SI SJ SK SL SM SN SO SP SQ SR SS ST SU SV SW SX SY SZ TA TB TC TD TE TF TG TH TI TJ TK TL TM TN TO TP TQ TR TS TT TU TV TW TX TY TZ UA UB UC UD UE UF UG UH UI UJ UK UL UM UN UO UP UQ UR US UT UY UZ VA VB VC VD VE VF VG VH VI VJ VK VL VM VN VO VP VQ VR VS VT VY VZ WA WB WC WD WE WF WG WH WI WJ WK WL WM WN WO WP WQ WR WS WT WY WZ XA XB XC XD XE XF XG XH XI XJ XK XL XM XN XO XP XQ XR XS XT XU XV XW XX XY XZ YA YB YC YD YE YF YG YH YI YJ YK YL YM YN YO YP YQ YR YS YT YU YV YW YX YY YZ ZA ZB ZC ZD ZE ZF ZG ZH ZI ZJ ZK ZL ZM ZN ZO ZP ZQ ZR ZS ZT ZU ZV ZW ZX ZY ZZ

MATERIAL INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

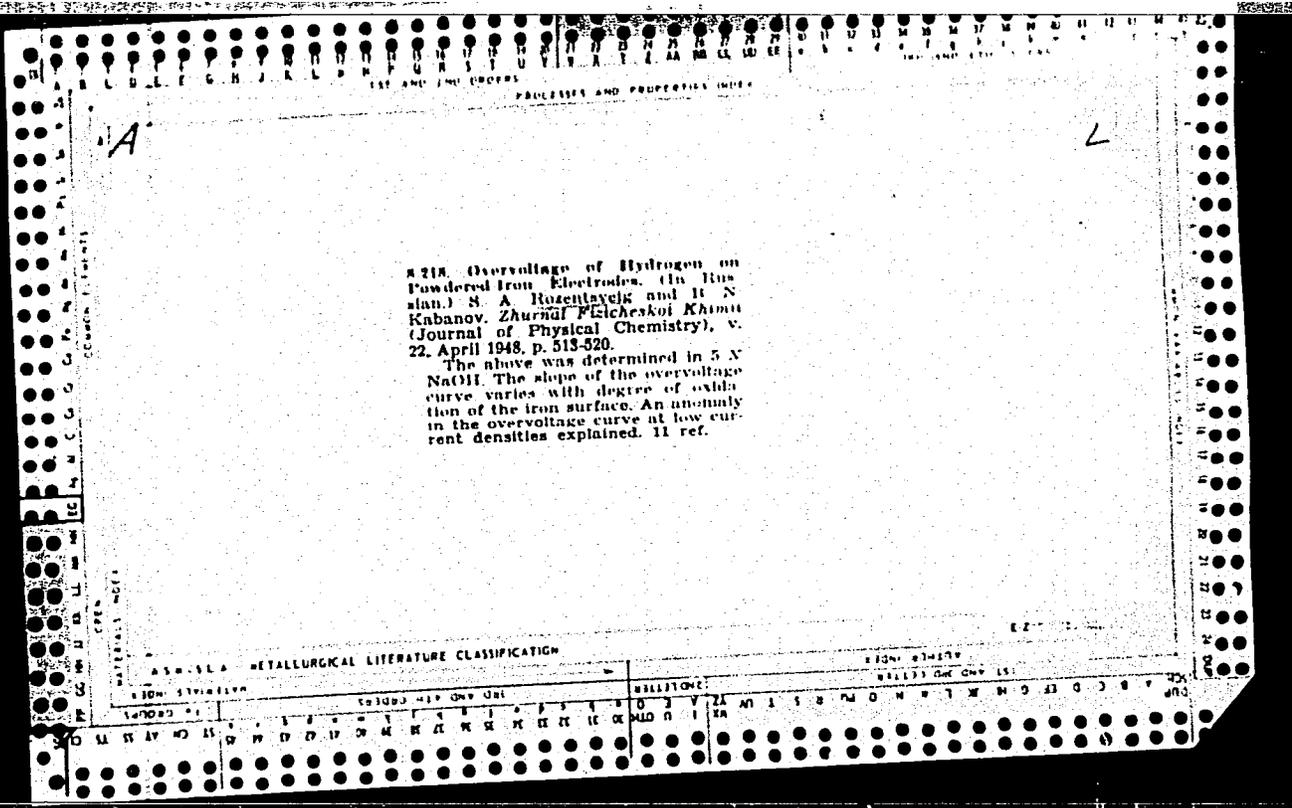
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

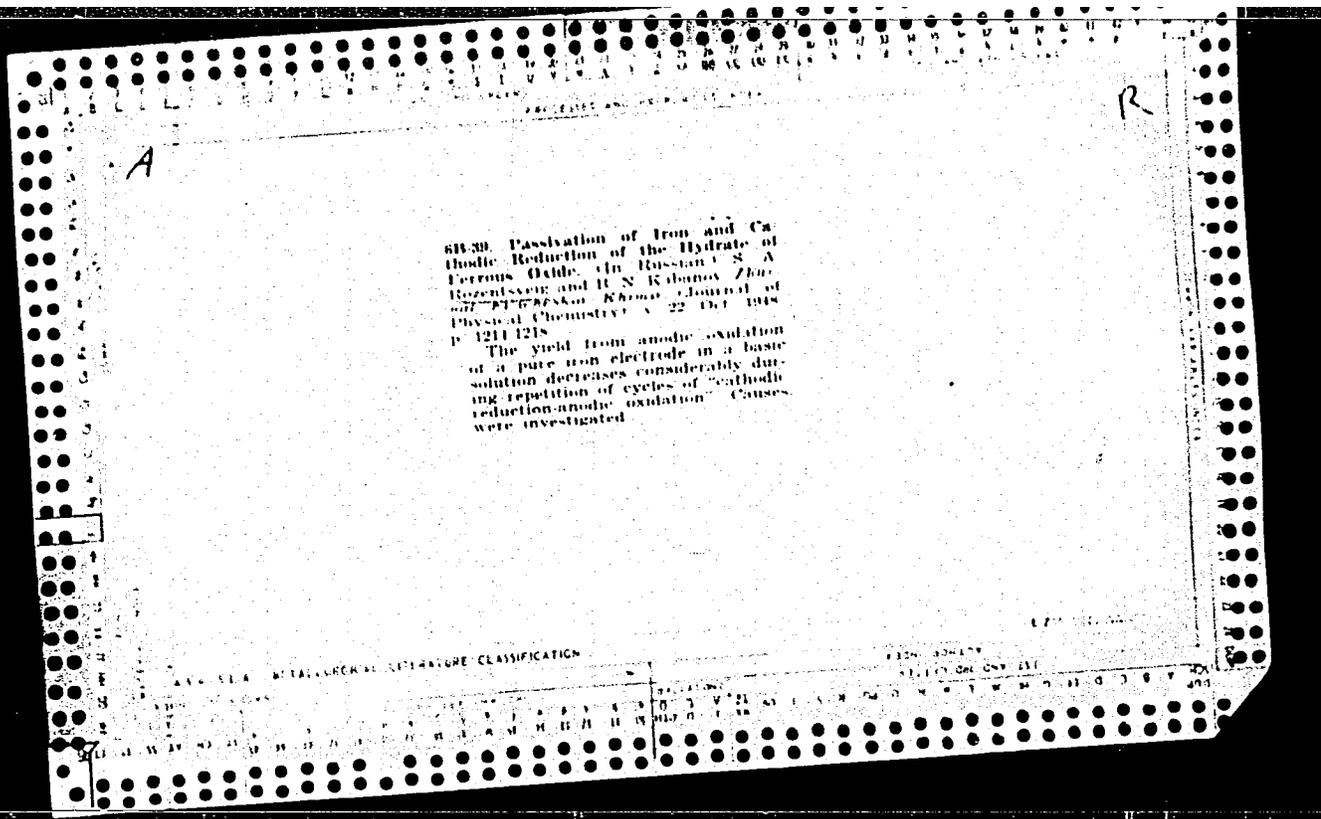
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AQ AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ BA BB BC BD BE BF BG BH BI BJ BK BL BM BN BO BP BQ BR BS BT BU BV BW BX BY BZ CA CB CC CD CE CF CG CH CI CJ CK CL CM CN CO CP CQ CR CS CT CU CV CW CX CY CZ DA DB DC DD DE DF DG DH DI DJ DK DL DM DN DO DP DQ DR DS DT DU DV DW DX DY DZ EA EB EC ED EE EF EG EH EI EJ EK EL EM EN EO EP EQ ER ES ET EU EV EW EX EY EZ FA FB FC FD FE FF FG FH FI FJ FK FL FM FN FO FP FQ FR FS FT FU FV FW FX FY FZ GA GB GC GD GE GF GG GH GI GJ GK GL GM GN GO GP GQ GR GS GT GU GV GW GX GY GZ HA HB HC HD HE HF HG HH HI HJ HK HL HM HN HO HP HQ HR HS HT HU HV HW HX HY HZ IA IB IC ID IE IF IG IH II IJ IK IL IM IN IO IP IQ IR IS IT IU IV IW IX IY IZ JA JB JC JD JE JF JG JH JI JJ JK JL JM JN JO JP JQ JR JS JT JU JV JW JX JY JZ KA KB KC KD KE KF KG KH KI KJ KL KM KN KO KP KQ KR KS KT KU KV KW KX KY KZ LA LB LC LD LE LF LG LH LI LJ LK LL LM LN LO LP LQ LR LS LT LU LV LW LX LY LZ MA MB MC MD ME MF MG MH MI MJ MK ML MN MO MP MQ MR MS MT MU MV MW MX MY MZ NA NB NC ND NE NF NG NH NI NJ NK NL NM NO NP NQ NR NS NT NU NV NW NX NY NZ OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ OK OL OM ON OO OP OQ OR OS OT OU OV OW OX OY OZ PA PB PC PD PE PF PG PH PI PJ PK PL PM PN PO PP PQ PR PS PT PU PV PW PX PY PZ QA QB QC QD QE QF QG QH QI QJ QK QL QM QN QO QP QQ QR QS QT QU QV QW QX QY QZ RA RB RC RD RE RF RG RH RI RJ RK RL RM RN RO RP RQ RR RS RT RU RV RW RX RY RZ SA SB SC SD SE SF SG SH SI SJ SK SL SM SN SO SP SQ SR SS ST SU SV SW SX SY SZ TA TB TC TD TE TF TG TH TI TJ TK TL TM TN TO TP TQ TR TS TT TU TV TW TX TY TZ UA UB UC UD UE UF UG UH UI UJ UK UL UM UN UO UP UQ UR US UT UY UZ VA VB VC VD VE VF VG VH VI VJ VK VL VM VN VO VP VQ VR VS VT VY VZ WA WB WC WD WE WF WG WH WI WJ WK WL WM WN WO WP WQ WR WS WT WY WZ XA XB XC XD XE XF XG XH XI XJ XK XL XM XN XO XP XQ XR XS XT XU XV XW XX XY XZ YA YB YC YD YE YF YG YH YI YJ YK YL YM YN YO YP YQ YR YS YT YU YV YW YX YY YZ ZA ZB ZC ZD ZE ZF ZG ZH ZI ZJ ZK ZL ZM ZN ZO ZP ZQ ZR ZS ZT ZU ZV ZW ZX ZY ZZ

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AQ AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ BA BB BC BD BE BF BG BH BI BJ BK BL BM BN BO BP BQ BR BS BT BU BV BW BX BY BZ CA CB CC CD CE CF CG CH CI CJ CK CL CM CN CO CP CQ CR CS CT CU CV CW CX CY CZ DA DB DC DD DE DF DG DH DI DJ DK DL DM DN DO DP DQ DR DS DT DU DV DW DX DY DZ EA EB EC ED EE EF EG EH EI EJ EK EL EM EN EO EP EQ ER ES ET EU EV EW EX EY EZ FA FB FC FD FE FF FG FH FI FJ FK FL FM FN FO FP FQ FR FS FT FU FV FW FX FY FZ GA GB GC GD GE GF GG GH GI GJ GK GL GM GN GO GP GQ GR GS GT GU GV GW GX GY GZ HA HB HC HD HE HF HG HH HI HJ HK HL HM HN HO HP HQ HR HS HT HU HV HW HX HY HZ IA IB IC ID IE IF IG IH II IJ IK IL IM IN IO IP IQ IR IS IT IU IV IW IX IY IZ JA JB JC JD JE JF JG JH JI JJ JK JL JM JN JO JP JQ JR JS JT JU JV JW JX JY JZ KA KB KC KD KE KF KG KH KI KJ KL KM KN KO KP KQ KR KS KT KU KV KW KX KY KZ LA LB LC LD LE LF LG LH LI LJ LK LL LM LN LO LP LQ LR LS LT LU LV LW LX LY LZ MA MB MC MD ME MF MG MH MI MJ MK ML MN MO MP MQ MR MS MT MU MV MW MX MY MZ NA NB NC ND NE NF NG NH NI NJ NK NL NM NO NP NQ NR NS NT NU NV NW NX NY NZ OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ OK OL OM ON OO OP OQ OR OS OT OU OV OW OX OY OZ PA PB PC PD PE PF PG PH PI PJ PK PL PM PN PO PP PQ PR PS PT PU PV PW PX PY PZ QA QB QC QD QE QF QG QH QI QJ QK QL QM QN QO QP QQ QR QS QT QU QV QW QX QY QZ RA RB RC RD RE RF RG RH RI RJ RK RL RM RN RO RP RQ RR RS RT RU RV RW RX RY RZ SA SB SC SD SE SF SG SH SI SJ SK SL SM SN SO SP SQ SR SS ST SU SV SW SX SY SZ TA TB TC TD TE TF TG TH TI TJ TK TL TM TN TO TP TQ TR TS TT TU TV TW TX TY TZ UA UB UC UD UE UF UG UH UI UJ UK UL UM UN UO UP UQ UR US UT UY UZ VA VB VC VD VE VF VG VH VI VJ VK VL VM VN VO VP VQ VR VS VT VY VZ WA WB WC WD WE WF WG WH WI WJ WK WL WM WN WO WP WQ WR WS WT WY WZ XA XB XC XD XE XF XG XH XI XJ XK XL XM XN XO XP XQ XR XS XT XU XV XW XX XY XZ YA YB YC YD YE YF YG YH YI YJ YK YL YM YN YO YP YQ YR YS YT YU YV YW YX YY YZ ZA ZB ZC ZD ZE ZF ZG ZH ZI ZJ ZK ZL ZM ZN ZO ZP ZQ ZR ZS ZT ZU ZV ZW ZX ZY ZZ

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AQ AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ BA BB BC BD BE BF BG BH BI BJ BK BL BM BN BO BP BQ BR BS BT BU BV BW BX BY BZ CA CB CC CD CE CF CG CH CI CJ CK CL CM CN CO CP CQ CR CS CT CU CV CW CX CY CZ DA DB DC DD DE DF DG DH DI DJ DK DL DM DN DO DP DQ DR DS DT DU DV DW DX DY DZ EA EB EC ED EE EF EG EH EI EJ EK EL EM EN EO EP EQ ER ES ET EU EV EW EX EY EZ FA FB FC FD FE FF FG FH FI FJ FK FL FM FN FO FP FQ FR FS FT FU FV FW FX FY FZ GA GB GC GD GE GF GG GH GI GJ GK GL GM GN GO GP GQ GR GS GT GU GV GW GX GY GZ HA HB HC HD HE HF HG HH HI HJ HK HL HM HN HO HP HQ HR HS HT HU HV HW HX HY HZ IA IB IC ID IE IF IG IH II IJ IK IL IM IN IO IP IQ IR IS IT IU IV IW IX IY IZ JA JB JC JD JE JF JG JH JI JJ JK JL JM JN JO JP JQ JR JS JT JU JV JW JX JY JZ KA KB KC KD KE KF KG KH KI KJ KL KM KN KO KP KQ KR KS KT KU KV KW KX KY KZ LA LB LC LD LE LF LG LH LI LJ LK LL LM LN LO LP LQ LR LS LT LU LV LW LX LY LZ MA MB MC MD ME MF MG MH MI MJ MK ML MN MO MP MQ MR MS MT MU MV MW MX MY MZ NA NB NC ND NE NF NG NH NI NJ NK NL NM NO NP NQ NR NS NT NU NV NW NX NY NZ OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ OK OL OM ON OO OP OQ OR OS OT OU OV OW OX OY OZ PA PB PC PD PE PF PG PH PI PJ PK PL PM PN PO PP PQ PR PS PT PU PV PW PX PY PZ QA QB QC QD QE QF QG QH QI QJ QK QL QM QN QO QP QQ QR QS QT QU QV QW QX QY QZ RA RB RC RD RE RF RG RH RI RJ RK RL RM RN RO RP RQ RR RS RT RU RV RW RX RY RZ SA SB SC SD SE SF SG SH SI SJ SK SL SM SN SO SP SQ SR SS ST SU SV SW SX SY SZ TA TB TC TD TE TF TG TH TI TJ TK TL TM TN TO TP TQ TR TS TT TU TV TW TX TY TZ UA UB UC UD UE UF UG UH UI UJ UK UL UM UN UO UP UQ UR US UT UY UZ VA VB VC VD VE VF VG VH VI VJ VK VL VM VN VO VP VQ VR VS VT VY VZ WA WB WC WD WE WF WG WH WI WJ WK WL WM WN WO WP WQ WR WS WT WY WZ XA XB XC XD XE XF XG XH XI XJ XK XL XM XN XO XP XQ XR XS XT XU XV XW XX XY XZ YA YB YC YD YE YF YG YH YI YJ YK YL YM YN YO YP YQ YR YS YT YU YV YW YX YY YZ ZA ZB ZC ZD ZE ZF ZG ZH ZI ZJ ZK ZL ZM ZN ZO ZP ZQ ZR ZS ZT ZU ZV ZW ZX ZY ZZ





4

Passivation of iron and cathodic reduction of ferrous hydroxide. S. A. Rozentsveig and B. N. Kabanov. *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* (J. Phys. Chem.) 22, 1211-18(1948).

An Fe powder electrode (cf. C.I. 42, 71700) was anodically oxidized with 10^{-4} amp./sq. cm. in 5 N NaOH until its potential (referred to H electrode in 5 N NaOH) was 0.1 v. (i.e. until completion of the reaction $Fe \rightarrow Fe(OH)_2$). The coulombs required for this were γ . Then the electrode was cathodically reduced with 10^{-4} amp./sq. cm. until its potential became const. The coulombs required for this were δ but, of this amt. of electricity, ϵ coulombs were used in evolving H which was measured. The ratio ϵ/δ was 10 in the beginning of reduction but dropped to 0.01 when $\delta = 0.01 \gamma$. Thus, a complete reduction of $Fe(OH)_2$ was impossible. When the partially reduced electrode was anodically oxidized again, the second γ was only about 0.10 γ , and a similar reduction of ϵ occurred in every subsequent reduction-oxidation cycle. A passivating film forms during the first anodic polarization and hinders further oxidation of Fe. The potential of Fe during reduction is dictd. by the chem. compn. of the electrode and the e.d. of the two processes (i.e. reduction and evolution of H).

J. J. Bikerman

EST AND END LETTERS

EXCESSIVE AND PROPERTIES INDEX

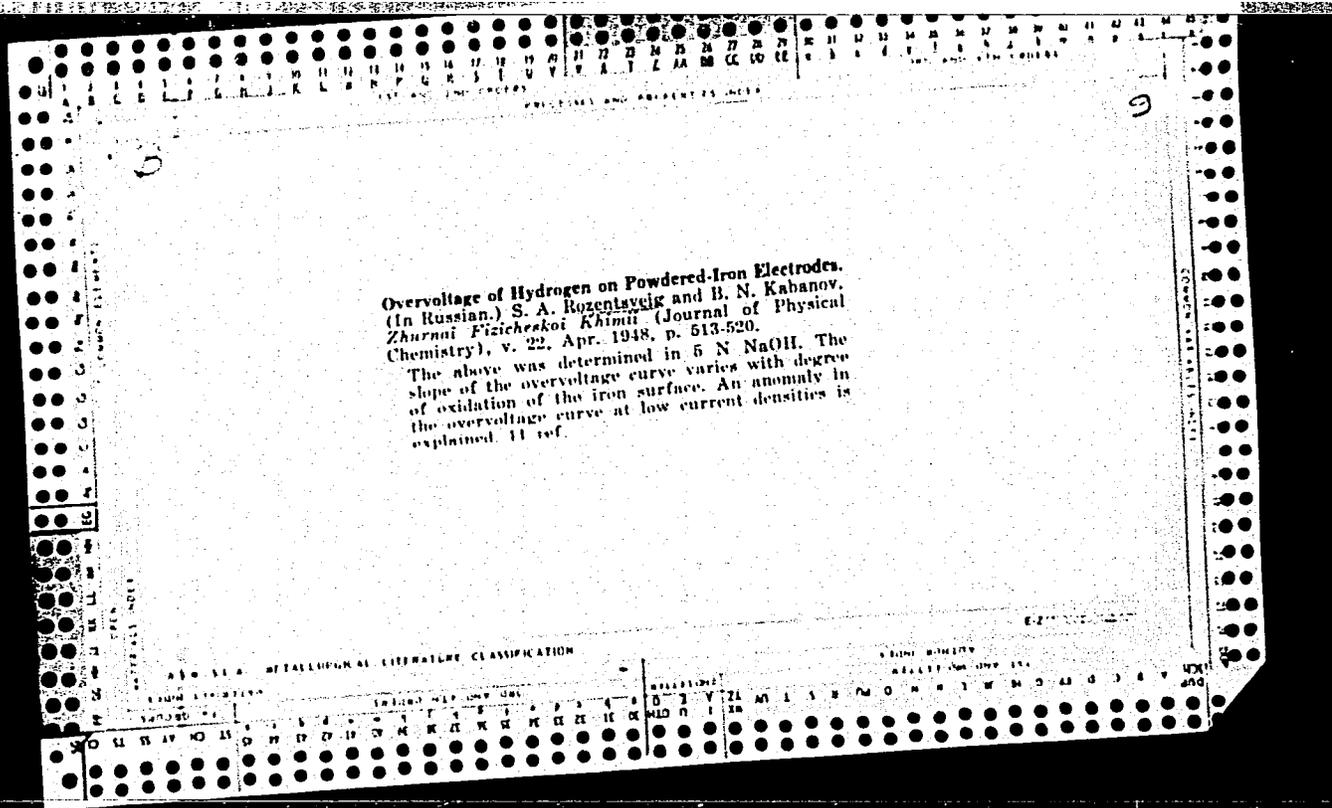
4

Overvoltage of hydrogen on an iron powder electrode.
 S. A. Rozentswig and B. N. Kabanov (Inst. Phys. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 22, 513-20 (1948). — An Fe powder electrode was anodically polarized in 5 N NaOH until its surface (about 0.5 sq. m./g.) consisted of Fe(OH)₂ and then cathodically polarized in the same soln. The current was used up partly for evolving H₂ (which was measured) and partly for reducing Fe(OH)₂; this part was found by subtracting the first part from the total current. The potential of the electrode became more neg. and passed through a min. when the reduction of Fe(OH)₂ progressed. The H overvoltage was greater (e.g. by 0.2 v.) and increased with the c.d. more rapidly on an oxidized than on a reduced electrode.

The anomalous overvoltage curves on pure Fe at low c.d.s. are caused by oxidation of the Fe surface. J. J. Bickerman

AS & SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AS & SLA	METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
20	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



ROZENTSVAYG, A. B.

The 3A151 and 3A161 circular grinding machines. Biul. tekh.-ekon.
inform. no.11:19-21 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Grinding machines)

ROZENTSVAYG, A.I., inzh. (g.Kiyev); SOVINSKIY, Ye.A. (g.Krasnoyarsk)

How to improve the economic accountability of railroad districts.
Zhel.dor.transp. 42 no.6:51-53 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nachal'nik sektora planovo-ekonomicheskogo otdela Krasnoyarskoy
zheleznoy dorogi (for Sofinskiy).
(Railroads--Accounts, bookkeeping, etc.)

LUCHINSKIY, I.N. (Kiyev); ROZENTSVAYG, A.I. (Kiyev).

Serious shortcomings in an accounting textbook ("Accounting in the railroad industry" by P.A.Motulevich, P.S.Ushakov, I.M.Shukhatovich. Reviewed by I.N.Luchinskii, A.I.Rozentsvaig). Zhel.dor.transp.39 no.1:94-95 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Starshiy prepodavatel' Vsesoyuznogo zaochnogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodosozhnogo transporta (for Luchinskiy). 2. Zamestitel' glavnogo bukhgaltera Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi (for Rozentsvayg). (Railroads--Accounts, bookkeeping, etc) (Motulevich, P.A.) (Ushakov, P.S.) (Shukhatovich, I.M.)

ROZENTSVEYG, A. J.

KUVSHINSKIY, V.V.; ROZENTSVEYG, A.J., inzhener, retsensent. SEREBROVSKIY, B.V.,
inzhener, redaktor.

[Milling] Frezerovanie. Moskva, Mashgiz. No. 14. 1953. 63 p. (MLRA 7:5)
(Milling machinery)

ROZENTSVEYG, A.M.

Vitamin C insufficiency in the genesis of vascular brain diseases A. M. Rozentsveig (Odessa Med. Inst.): Zhur.

Neuropatol. i Psikiatrii im. Korsakova 55, 442-3(1955).—R. concludes (tentatively) that the histochem. detn. of vitamin C insufficiency in endothelial cells of the vascular wall in circulatory disturbances of the brain can be regarded as a confirmation of the prevailing conception relative to the role played by vitamin C deficiency in cases of increased brain vessel permeability and in the origin of hemorrhagic vascular brain disturbances. B. S. Levine

ROZENTSVAYG, A.M.

Diagnosis of latent forms of nonparalytic poliomyelitis. Zhur.
nevr. i psikh. 60 no.11:1423-1427 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. G.G.Sokolyanskiy)
Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Gorodskaya infektsionnaya
bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach L.T.Zhidovlenko).
(POLIOMYELITIS)

ROZENTSVAYG, A.M., dots., TKACHENKO, Ye.T., kand.med.nauk, PTIOTROVICH, Ye.M.
vrach.

Effectiveness of antibacterial and tissue therapy in neyromyelitis
optica. Oft.zhur. 13 no.4:232-235 '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney i glaznogo otdeleniya Odesskoy
oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.
(OPTIC NERVE--DISEASES)

ROZENTSVAYG, A.M., dotsent, LIVSHIN, A.S., st.nauchnyy sotrudnik

Ascorbic acid content of brain tissue. Vrach.delo no.4:363-367
Ap '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Odesskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy psikhonervologicheskiy
institut i kafedra nervnykh bolezney Odesskogo meditsinskogo
instituta (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik AN SSSR G.I. Markelov).
(ASCORBIC ACID)
(BRAIN)

ROZENTSVAYG, K.I.

Case of Waldenstrom's disease with the phenomenon of erythrocytic panagglutination. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.6:43-45
Je '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Terapevticheskoye otdeleniye (zav.- zasluzhennyv vrach RSFSR
Ye. S. Sigal) Bugul'minskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach
L.M. Mikhaylov).

ROZENTSVAYG, YA. I.

Collection of diagrams on paper work, settlements and accounting operations at the stations of the All-Union Office for Grain Storage and Distribution. izd-vo tekhn. i ekon. lit-ry po voprosam zagotovok, 1953. 94 p.

1. Vsesoiuznaia kontora po zagotovke i sbytzerna.

ROZENTSVET, Ya.

Information. Sel'. stroi. 15 no.1:31-32 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Direktor instituta po izdaniyu i rasprostraneniyu tipovykh
proyektov dlya sel'skogo stroitel'stva Gosstroya RSFSR.
(Farm building) (Regional planning)

RYKLIS, D.A.; ROZENTSVEYG, E.I.

Changes in pain adaptation in patients with hypertension under
the influence of aminazine. Zdrav. Turk. 5 no.1:17-21 Ja-F '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Respublikanskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - M.B.
Shapiro, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - dotsent A.N.Shogam), Turkmanakaya
SSR.

(PAIN)

(HYPERTENSION)

(CHLORPROMAZINE)

KHALFINA, F.A., kand.med.nauk; ROZENTSVEYG, I.S., kand.med.nauk

Dynamics of the chiasmal syndrome following X-ray treatment of
tumorous and inflammatory processes in the ciliary zone. Oft.
zhur. 12 no.5:282-287 '57. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta (direktor - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik P.I. Kovalenko), Khar'kov.

(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(CILINARY BODY--DISEASES)

TERENT'YEV, B.P.; ROZENTSVEYG, I.Ye.; SHTEYN, B.B.; SANKIN, N.M., otv.red.;
NOVIKOVA, Ye.S., red.; MAZEL', Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Laboratory work with radio transmitting equipment] Laboratornyi
praktikum po radioperedaiushchim ustroistvam. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1957. 253 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Radio--Transmitters and transmission)

KLYAGIN, L.Ye, prepod.; SHTEYN, B.B., prepod.; BOGOSLOVSKIY, Yu.V., prepod.; KALASHNIKOV, N.I., prepod.; TEREENT'YEV, B.P., prepod.; ROZENTSVEYG, I.Ye., prepod.; VASIL'YEV, Ye.K., prepod.; PETROV, V.F., prepod.; SHUMILIN, M.S.; GALOYAN, M.A., red.; SLUTSKIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Radio transmitting devices] Radioperedaiushchie ustroistva.
Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1962. 710 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Kafedra radioperedayushchikh ustroystv Moskovskogo elektro-
tekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi (for all except Shumilin,
Galoyan, Slutskin).
(Radio--Transmitters and transmission)

ROZENTSVEYG, I.Ye., otvetstvennyy red.; NOVIKOVA, Ye.S., red.; SHEFER, .
G.I., tekhn. red.

[Shortwave radio transmitting apparatus; a collection of instructions]
Korotkovolnovye radiopredaiushchie ustroistva; informatsionnyi sbor-
nik. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1958.
150 p. (MIRA 1147)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo svyazi. Tekhnicheskoye
upravleniye.
(Radio, Shortwave--Transmitters and transmission)

ROZENTSVEYG, I. Yu.

PA 174T77

USSR/Physics - Electron Emission, 21 Sep 50
Secondary

"Secondary Electron Emission of Aluminum Oxide," A. R. Shul'man, I. Yu. Rozentsveyg, Leningrad Polytech Inst imeni Kalinin

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXIV, No 3, pp 497-500

Clarifies nature of temp dependence of coeff, σ , for dielec and semiconductors. Curves of σ vs electron energy and temp (1,400-1,900°C); voltage drop in dielec layer vs temp for secondary and thermoelectron emissions; σ vs time. Submitted 15 Jul 50 by Acad P. I. Lukirskiy.

174T77

KOGAN, I.A., inzh.; ROZENTSVEYG, I.Yu., inzh.; EYGENBROT, I.M., inzh.

Automatic control of an arc steel-smelting furnace. Mekh. i avtom.
proizv. 17 no.4:8-9 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:9)

L 07130-67 ENT(m)/ENR(j) DS/WW/RM

ACC NR: AP7001041

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/003/0617/0620

AUTHOR: Deryagin, B. V. (Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR);
Fedoseyev, V. A.; and Rozentsvayg, L. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the adsorption of cetyl alcohol vapors and its effect on the evaporation of water drops

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 3, 1966, 617-620

TOPIC TAGS: adsorption, evaporation

ABSTRACT: Up to now the possibility of applying an insoluble film on the surface of water has not been studied due to the adsorption of vapors. In this work the rate of evaporation of water droplets was investigated, after maintaining them in an atmosphere, saturated with cetyl alcohol for a certain length of time. It was shown that cetyl alcohol vapors are adsorbed on the surface of a drop, and sharply slow the rate of evaporation in the case where the monolayer is saturated. A method is described which permits the study of the isotherms of vapor adsorption and also to simultaneously study both the kinetics of evaporation of droplets in the presence of various monolayers and the kinetics of adsorption of vapors of certain high molecular compounds on the surface of these droplets. It is possible to experimentally determine the heat of adsorption, lifetime of molecules in the adsorbed state, and the diffusion coefficient of low-volatile substances such as cetyl alcohol.

Card 1/2

0924 0051

L 07130-57

ACC NR: AP7001041

Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 formulas. [JPRS: 36,455]

SUB CODE: 07,20 / SUBM DATE: 04Nov65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 *LC*

26587

S/185/60/005/003/002/020
D274/D303

24.6731
AUTHORS:

Lyubars'kyy, G.Ya., Nekrashevych, O.M. and Rozents-
veyg, L.N.

TITLE:

A semi-empirical method of calculating the acceler-
ating system of a standing-wave linear proton-accel-
erator

PERIODICAL:

Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 3, 1960,
308-316

TEXT: This investigation was conducted in connection with the
design of the linear proton-accelerator at the Physico-technical
Institute of the AS UkrSSR. A semi-empirical method was chosen
because neither a purely theoretical, nor a "trial-and-error" method
would satisfactorily solve the problem. The macroscopic properties
of the field in the n-th section of the accelerator are character-
ized by the mean intensity of the electric field:

$$\bar{E} = \frac{1}{L_n} \int E_z dz \quad (1)$$

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26587

S/185/60/005/003/002/020
D274/D305

A semi-empirical method...

X

the integration being carried out over the segment L_n of the resonator-axis which lies in the n-th section. In the following, L_n will be called the period of the accelerating system; L_n increases with n. It is assumed that $\bar{E} = \text{const.}$ This can be achieved in practice if the increase in L_n with n is compensated by a corresponding change in other geometrical parameters of the drift tubes; the position of the adjustment discs was chosen as such a parameter. The method involves the following assumptions: a) By dividing the resonator (by means of metal plates normal to the axis) into isolated sections, so that every section contains only one drift tube, and if the position of the adjustment discs is chosen so that the natural frequency f of each section is the same, then it is possible (in the ideal case) to obtain $\bar{E} = \text{const.}$ along the entire resonator, f being its natural frequency; b) the fulfilment of condition $\bar{E} = \text{const.}$ can be checked by measuring the magnetic field strength near the peripheral surface of the resonator; homogeneity of magnetic field at the periphery is an indication of the "macroscopic" homogeneity of electric field at the axis; c) due to the very small

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D274/D303

A semi-empirical method...

ratio between the radius of the drift tube and resonator radius, the electric field in the accelerating gaps does practically not differ from the electrostatic field which would arise between the drift tubes as a result of a potential difference EL ; the electrostatic field can be simulated by an electrolytic bath. The motion of the ion beam in the accelerator involves the coefficients:

$$A = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}} E_z(z) \sin \frac{2\pi z}{L} dz, \quad B = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}} E_z(z) \cos \frac{2\pi z}{L} dz. \quad (2)$$

T is the period of the accelerating field. It is assumed that the proton traverses the path L during T . Equations are set up for determining A and B ; these equations involve an experimentally determined function (by an electrolytic bath) and two integrals which were graphically calculated by means of the Ansler planimeter. The

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A semi-empirical method...

length of the drift tubes was calculated by:

$$\frac{dL_n}{dn} = \frac{e}{m} \frac{\bar{E}\lambda^2}{c^2} \sqrt{A_1^2 + B_1^2} \cos \psi_s = 0.489 \cdot 10^{-4} \bar{E} \frac{B}{cm} G_n \cos \psi_s \quad (10)$$

where λ is the wave length, ψ - the ion phase on its passage through the middle of the gap, ψ_s - the synchronous ion-phase. The choice of ψ_s is not only limited from below: $\psi_s > 0$, (the condition for phase stability), but also from above: $\psi_s < \psi_s \text{ crit.}$ (which is the condition for radial stability); an equation is given for determining $\psi_s \text{ crit.}$ as well as a graph with the dependence of $\psi_s \text{ crit.}$ on L . The value of ψ_s was taken as equal to $\frac{1}{3} \psi_s \text{ crit.}$; the graph shows that $\psi_s \text{ crit.}$ is smallest at the first tubes. A concrete example is given illustrating the method. First \bar{E} is found and then L . The dependence of L_n on n was found to be nearly linear. There are 12 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

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A semi-empirical method²⁶⁵⁸⁷

S/185/60/005/003/002/020
D274/D303

ASSOCIATION: Fizyko-tehnichnyy instytut AN USSR (Physico-technical Institute AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: August 12, 1959

Card 5/5

11879

S/861/62/000/000/010/022
B125/B102

061311
AUTHORS: Rozentsveyg, L. N. (Deceased), Lyubarskiy, G. Ya.
TITLE: On the generation and acceleration of multicharged ions in a standing-wave linear accelerator
SOURCE: Teoriya i raschet lineynykh uskoriteley; sbornik statey. Fiz.-tekhn. inst. AN USSR. Ed. by T. V. Kukoleva. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962, 151 - 160

TEXT: The stripping (during passage through a layer of matter) and acceleration of multicharged ions of light elements (C,N,O) with the aid of a standing-wave linear accelerator is discussed. A 20-Mev proton accelerator of this type was built in the Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR (Physico-technical Institute AS UkrSSR). The protons are injected by an electrostatic 1.7-Mv generator ($\beta = 0.06$). In the present investigations, however, more advantageous accelerators (with injection energies of 400 - 600 and significantly stronger ion currents) are used. Singly charged O^{16} ions are accelerated to 7-8 Mev in the initial part, and to 100 Mev in the principal part. The first stripping is possible only after the ions have abandoned

Card 1/2

On the generation and...

S/861/62/000/000/010/022
B125/B102

the initial section. An additional stripping is disadvantageous as the ion current (also in pulsed operation) is limited by the melting temperature of the foil. An additional stripping between initial and principal section is impossible for reasons connected with vacuum technique. For universal acceleration of C^{12} , N^{14} and O^{16} ions without essential variations of the accelerating system, it is necessary to avoid the stripping of N and O ions of up to $Z_{eff} > 6$. The frequencies and the cophasal parameters of the accelerating field should be adjusted accordingly. From the above considerations, a standing-wave accelerator with the following principal parts is suggested: (1) Pulsed injection of singly charged ions by means of a device of 400 - 600 kv; (2) High frequency injection with the aid of a linear accelerator (energy 7 - 8 Mev, length 5 m). (3) The singly charged ions pass through a gas or a vapor jet in the stripping chamber and leave it as quintuply charged ions. These ions are then accelerated to 100 - 150 Mev in the principal accelerating section (linear accelerator with a length of ~ 10 m). The present paper was written in 1953. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

44874
S/861/62/000/000/004/022
B125/B102

24.6730
AUTHORS:

Lyubarskiy, G. Ya., Nekrashevich, A. M., Rozentsveyg, L. N.
(Deceased)

TITLE:

A semi-empirical method of calculating the acceleration system
in a standing-wave linear accelerator

SOURCE:

Teoriya i raschet lineynykh uskoriteley; sbornik statey. Fiz.-
tekhn. inst. AN USSR. Ed. by I. V. Kukoleva. Moscow,
Gosatomizdat, 1962, 81 - 93

TEXT: The present semi-empirical calculation of a proton linear accelerator
(volume resonator exciting standing E_{01} waves) avoids the extremely diffi-
cult calculation of the field distribution in resonators that have axially
distributed shielding tubes. These tubes shield the protons from the in-
fluence of the decelerating electric field. This accelerator was designed
and constructed between 1947 and 1950 in the Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut
AN USSR (Physicotechnical Institute AS UkrSSR). Its main problem is to
combine radial with longitudinal stability. Radial stability is attained by
nets at the front end of the shielding tubes. The resonator is subdivided into

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A semi-empirical method of...

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B125/B102

sections with one shielding tube each. According to A. M. Nekrashevich, the frequencies of these sections can be varied in a manifold manner by attaching metal discs on the shielding tubes. The eigenfrequency of the section with the shortest tube and discs at the end is equal to the eigenfrequency of the longest tube with discs at its center. The coefficients A and B in the equations of motion of the ion beam are transformed to

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} E_z(z) \sin \frac{2\pi z}{L} dz; \\ B &= \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} E_z(z) \cos \frac{2\pi z}{L} dz. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2a)$$

where L is the period of the accelerating system. The field in the accelerating gaps is practically equal to the electrostatic field between the shielding tubes. It is, therefore, simulated with the aid of the volume variant of the electrostatic bathtub. Measurements for L = 12, 16, ... 56 cm give

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$$A_1 = \frac{A}{E} = \sin \pi \alpha - \frac{2\pi}{L} (P \sin \pi \alpha + Q \cos \pi \alpha), \quad (4),$$

$$P = \int_0^L \Phi(\xi) \sin \frac{2\pi\xi}{L} d\xi; \quad Q = \int_0^L \Phi(\xi) \cos \frac{2\pi\xi}{L} d\xi. \quad (4a),$$

$$B_1 = \frac{B}{E} = \cos \pi \alpha - \frac{2\pi}{L} (P \cos \pi \alpha - Q \sin \pi \alpha). \quad (5),$$

where $\vec{E} = (1/L_n) \int E_z dz$. The experimental results for L in the interval L = 12 - 56 are described well by $P = 0.691 + 0.592 \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot L$; $Q = -0.272 + 0.118L - 0.248 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot L^2$. The maximum permissible phase β_{s-max} can be derived from

$$\operatorname{tg} \beta_{s, \max} = \frac{\frac{E_\phi}{E} \sin(\beta_{rp} + \alpha\pi)}{2\pi G_n + \frac{E_\phi}{E} \cos(\beta_{rp} + \alpha\pi)} \quad (12)$$

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with the aid of

$$\frac{\beta_{s_n}}{\beta_{s_1}} \sim \frac{A_n^\phi}{A_1^\phi} = \frac{L_1}{L_n} \sqrt{\frac{L_n G_1 \sin \beta_{s_1}}{L_1 G_n \sin \beta_{s_n}}}$$

For $\beta_{s_1} = 20^\circ$, $L_1 = 16$ cm and $\bar{E} = 1.2 \cdot 10^4$ v/cm, the total length of the shielding tubes is found: $L = 1447.5$ cm. The dependence of L of the periods on their number n is nearly linear. This paper was written in 1948. There are 14 figures.

Card 4/4

AVENIROVA, A.I., prof.; ROZENTSVAYG, L.S.

Clinical characteristics of anicteric and attenuated forms of
infectious hepatitis in children. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no.11:
52-54 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz 7-y detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy Alma-Aty.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

ROZENZAIT, M.

Our achievements. Bukhg.uchet. 14 [i.e. 16] no.8:30-34 Ag '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

(Kharkov--Tractor industry--Accounting)

ROZENTSVEYG, N. A.

Separation and chromatography of Aureomycin. G. V. Samsonov, S. B. Bresler, and N. A. Rozentsveig. *Colloid J. (U.S.S.R.)* 43, 461-4 (1956) (English translation).—See *CA* 51: 1834g. B.M.B.

ROZENTSVEYG, N.A.

Adsorption and chromatography of Aureomycin. G. V. Sainsonov, S. E. Bresler, and N. A. Rozentsveig (Inst. High-Mol. Compds., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Leningrad). *Kolloid. Zhur.* 18, 470-3(1956).—Aureomycin-HCl (I), from a 0.05% soln., was most strongly adsorbed by C, anion-exchanger "NO," and several cation exchangers, but the adsorption on C was not reversible. The adsorptive capacity of Al_2O_3 depended on the sample and increased when the temp. of preheating Al_2O_3 increased (between 100 and 600°); other constituents of the broth greatly decreased the adsorption of I. For desorption of I from Al_2O_3 , HCl at pH < 2 had to be used. The eluate contained more (e.g., 100 times as much) $AlCl_3$ than after percolation through Al_2O_3 free of I; hence, I formed a chem. compd. with Al_2O_3 . I was extd. from its mixt. with $AlCl_3$ by BuOH. The exchange resin "NO" took up 10 mg. I/g., and I could be displaced by 0.1N HCl in BuOH. J. J. Bikerman

Med 3

SAMSONOV, G.V.; BRESLER, S.Ye.; ROZENTSVEYG, N.A.

Separation and chromatography of aureomycin. Koll.zhur.18 no.4:470-473
Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR, Lenin-
grad, Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Aureomycin)

7. ZEM...
BRESLER, S.Ye.; ROZENTSVEYG, N.A.

Proteolytic ferments; metalloproteins. Biokhimiia, Moskva 16 no.1:84-94
Jan-Feb 51. (CJML 21:4)

1. Leningrad Physico-Technical Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR.

ZORINA, Z.I.; MYAKISHEVA, O.N.; ROZENTSVEYG, O.M.; BOTOSHANSKIY, M.N.
[Botoshans'kiy, M.N.]

Growth of the pharmaceutical trade in Bukovina. Farmatsev. zhur.
15 no.6:63-66 '60. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Chernovitskoye nauchno-farmatsevticheskoye obshchestvo.
(BUKOVINA—PHARMACY)

SHKAVICH, Y. Ya.; ROZENTSVYIG, I. S.

Use of silicon organic compounds in pharmaceutical practice.
Sov. Islo 11 no. 1:28-26 51-5g 162.

(MIRA 17: 1

Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy Institut.

ROZENTSVEYG, P. YE., DOCENT

Pharmacopoeias

Remarks on the general articles appearing in the revised printing of the 3th edition of the U.S.S.R. pharmacopoeia. Apt. delo no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. November, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

SHVAGER, I.G. [Shvager, I.H.]; ROZENTSVEYG, P.E.

Separation of Tycopodium selago alkaloids and their medicinal forms. Farmatsev.zhur. 19 no.1:49-51 '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

1. ROZENTSVEYG, P. E., DOCENT
2. USSR (600)
4. Drug Industry
7. Creative cooperation between workers in pharmaceutical research organizations and those employed in pharmacies.
Apt. delo. No. 5. 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953, Unclassified.

NAUMBER, G.H. SOVIETUNO, 191.

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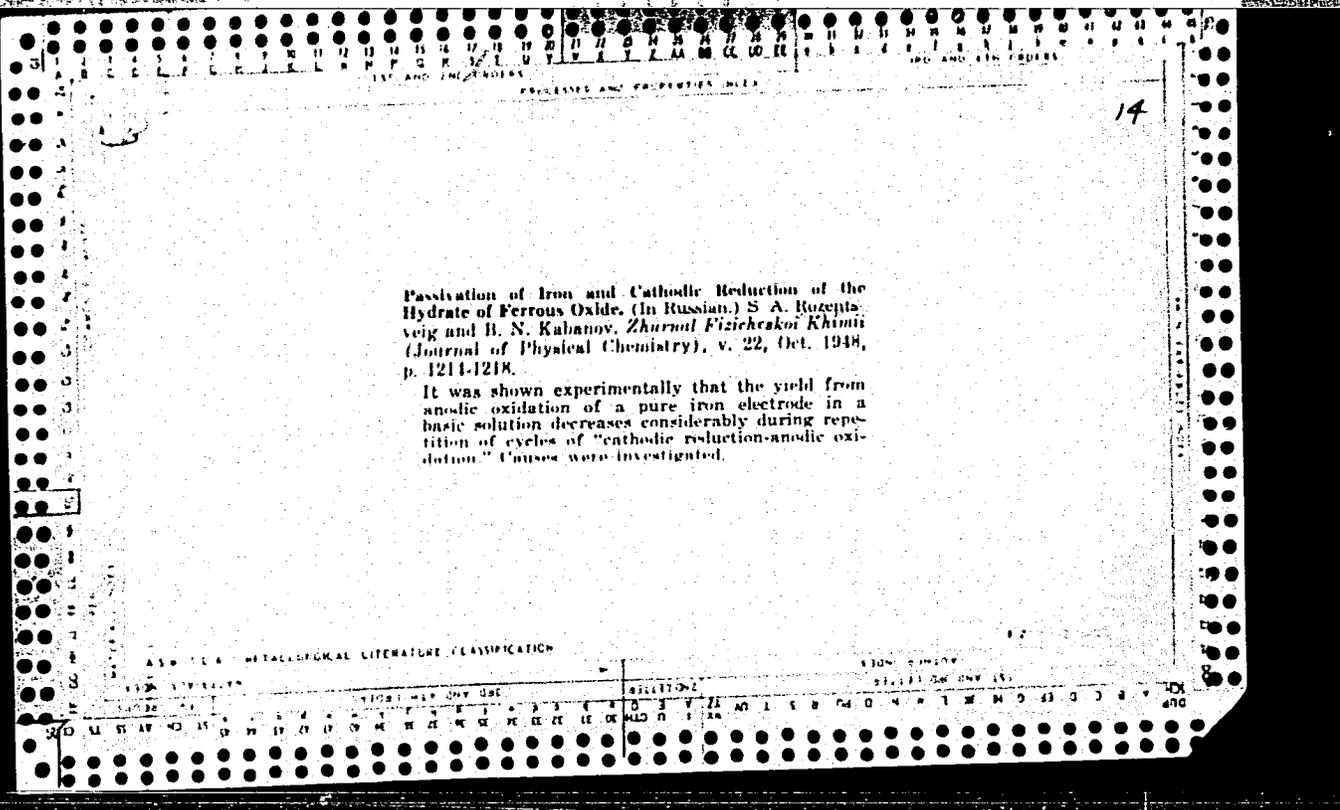
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Slope of the overvoltage curve on oxidized surface
of iron increases and varies in accordance with the
degree of oxidation of the surface within the limits
of 0.12 - 0.22 v. Overvoltage of hydrogen on the
oxidized surface of iron was much higher within the
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67T21

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At ampere of 10^{-5} A/cm² this difference was ap-
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116 Electrochemical Properties of Cadmium in Alkaline Solutions, S. A. Rozentsveig, B. V. Krahler, E. L. Shtrom, and M. M. Galina (*Trudy Khimicheskogo Elektrolizisa*, 1950, 1953, 571-578).—[In Russian]. The solubility of Cd oxides in alkalis increases with an increase in alkali concentration. In both the anodic oxidation of Cd to Cd(OH)₂ and the cathodic reduction of the hydroxide to the metal, a Cd-contg. anion is formed as an intermediate. The change in the capacity of the double layer and the resistance of the Cd electrode during anodic polarization were measured. The rates of change increased with decreasing alkali concentration and increasing anodic o.d. An oxide coating several layers thick is formed on the Cd. The anodic efficiency decreases on dilution of the alkali, and is inversely proportional to (c.d.)², but the efficiency of the cathode process is almost independent of both concentration and c.d. Only a small part of the vol. of the anodic oxide layer on the Cd participates in the formation of the passive layer.—G. V. E. T.

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27 27
✓ Activating the iron electrode of an alkaline battery. S. A.
Rozentsveig and M. M. Ostania. U.S.S.R. 103,326, Feb.
25, 1959. Sulfides, e.g. FeS, NiS, or Na₂S, are added to the
active mass of ore either before or after the prepn. of the
electrode. M. Hosh

Distr: 4E4j

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KRYUKOVA, T. A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2216

Soveshchaniye po elektrokhimii. 4th, Moscow, 1956.

Trudy...i laboriy (Transactions of the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry. Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 868 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed. Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh nauk.

Editorial Board: A.N. Frumkin (Resp. Ed.) Academician, O.A. Yesin, Professor, S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary), B.N. Kabanov, Professor, Ya. M. Kolotyrkin, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, V.V. Losav, P.D. Lukovtsev, Professor, Z.A. Solov'yeva, V.V. Stender, Professor, and G.M. Florianovich, Ed. of Publishing House: N.D. Yegorov; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Prusakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical and electrical engineers, physicists, metallurgists and researchers interested in various aspects of electrochemistry.

COVERAGE: The book contains 127 of the 138 reports presented at the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry, sponsored by the Department of Chemical Sciences and the Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR. The collection pertains to disciplines in branches of electrochemical kinetics, double layer theories and galvanic processes in metal electrodeposition and industrial electrolysis. Abridged discussions are given at the end of each division. The majority of reports not included here have been published in periodical literature. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of most of the articles.

A.A. Zhdanova-Gor'kiy-Polytechnic Institute Irmen A.A. Zhdanov). Influence of Aging Processes on the Work of Alkaline-Zinc Elements 762

Lukovtsev, P.D. Theory of Processes Occurring at Oxide Electrodes of Chemical Sources of Current 772

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